South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

South Dakota ranks:

- o Ninth in the United States in percentage of the population under 18 years of age (29.2 percent in 1984).
- o Sixth in percentage of population 65 years old and over (13.6 percent in 1984).
- o Forty-seventh in percentage of population living in metro areas (27.3 percent in 1984).
- o Thirty-seventh in current expenditures per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools ($2,813 in 1985).
- o Sixth in funds to state and local governments per capita ($617 in 1984).
- o Thirty-ninth in retail sales per capita ($5,059 in 1984).
- o Forty-seventh in physicians per 100,000 persons (121 in 1982).
- o Forty-second in the percentage of public aid recipients (3.4 percent in 1984).
- o Twenty-fifth in personal health care expenditures per capita ($1,154 in 1982).
- o Second in hospital beds per 100,000 population (815 in 1983).
- o Fortieth in average daily hospital room charge ($162 in 1985).

Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

April 1986 Published May 1986

SUMMER JOBS FOR YOUTH

Each summer, the number of youth seeking employment rises dramatically in South Dakota. Most of this annual increase, in the number of youth entering the labor force, is the result of high school and college students looking for summer jobs.

Unfortunately, not all will find jobs. According to the Current Population Survey, the unemployment rate for 16-to 19-year-olds in South Dakota averaged 10.6 percent in 1985. The rate for 20-to 24-year-olds was slightly lower, 8.7 percent.

The odds of a younger person obtaining summer employment vary according to age, experience and the type of job the person is willing to accept. A good place for youth to begin looking for a summer job is in those industries that exhibit a high degree of summertime hiring. Although most South Dakota industries show some degree of seasonality in their hiring, the trade and services industries, along with the construction industry, consistently show the largest number of summertime employment increases. All three provide good summer job possibilities for youth.

State government also provides numerous job opportunities for youth. Approximately 1,700 youth, who meet program guidelines, will be working in summer jobs through the Summer Youth Program. The program is sponsored by the Private Industry Council of South Dakota. Many other South Dakota youth will obtain employment with the state as parks workers and groundskeepers.

The trade and services industries provide a significant number of summer job possibilities because of their direct ties to tourism which peaks in South Dakota during the summer. Tourism-related businesses such as restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks and racing, amusement and public parks traditionally hire additional workers during the busy summer season.

Evidencing that tourism-related industries can provide a large number of openings is the fact that during 1985, retail trade employment rose from a low of 46,500 in February to a high of 51,500 in August. This is an addition of 5,000 jobs, most of which occurred during the summer months and many of which are available to youth. The services industry experienced a similar summertime job increase in 1985. This industry added 3,300 jobs between its lowest employment level, 56,600 in January, and its highest level, 59,900 in August. Many of these jobs are also available to youth.

According to Job Service records, the number of 16-to 21-year-olds registered at South Dakota Job Service offices averaged 7,601 between April 1985 and April 1986 and fluctuated 68 percent from its low of 5,865 in December to its high of 9,829 in May. The graph on the following page shows the seasonality in the number of 16-to 21-year-old applicants registered with South Dakota Job Services during the past 13 months.

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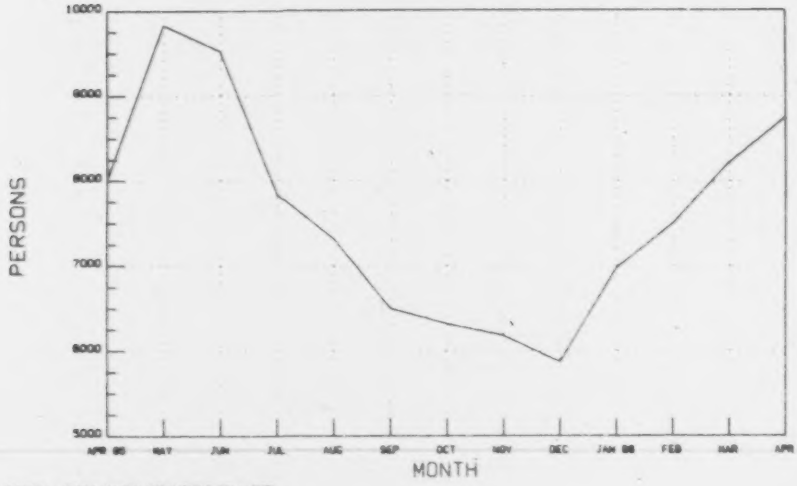
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
AGE 16 TO 21
APRIL 1985 THROUGH APRIL 1986



SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER, 5/86

YOUTH ARE READY TO WORK

These youth seeking summer work make up a supply of workers readily available to meet summer hiring needs. By hiring young workers for summer jobs, employers acquire workers who fill the need for additional workers during the busy summer season. At the same time, employers are providing these youth with work experience that will be vital to their working futures.

Older youth with higher levels of education and experience, such as college students, are more likely to obtain higher skilled and higher paying jobs. These jobs are often related to the student's major field of study. Summer jobs available to high school aged youth are typically in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations.

Examples of openings most frequently received by the South Dakota Job Service that can be filled by students or others seeking a summer job include: auto service station attendants, car hops, child monitors, construction laborers, cooks, dishwashers, farm laborers, fast food workers, groundskeepers, kitchen helpers, retail trade clerks, waiters, waitresses and yard workers.

Summertime employment adds a significant number of jobs to the South Dakota economy each year. Fortunately, many of these job opportunities are open to youth, providing them with the valuable work experience they will need in the future.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL

South Dakota nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 0.4 percent, or 900 jobs, from April 1985 to April 1986. April's nonfarm employment level of 247,000 is also an increase of 2,500 jobs from the March level.

The construction, services and government industries showed employment gains over year-ago levels. Of these, the services industry had the biggest increase, up 1,100 jobs. Within this major industry, the largest gain was in the medical/health sector, which increased by 500 jobs over the year. The hotel/amusement/personal/business services sector was up by 300 jobs over the year, as was the education/membership/social services sector.

Employment increased by 1,000 in the government industry, to a level of 59,100. The major portion of this increase was in the local education sector, which saw an increase of 600 jobs resulting from higher enrollment at the kindergarten level, moves to improve the quality of education and legislation passed last year that changed minimum educational requirements for entry into state colleges and universities.

Several major industries posted employment declines during the 12-month period ending in April 1986. The manufacturing industry witnessed a decline of 700 jobs over the year. This was largely within the durable goods sector, which fell from 15,300 to 14,600.

An employment decline of 300 was seen in the transportation/public utilities industry over the year, from 12,600 to 12,300. This was accounted for by a decrease of 200 jobs in the communication sector and 100 jobs in the electric/gas/sanitary services sector.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

On a month-to-month basis, total nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 2,500 jobs from March. This brought the employment level to 247,000.

Five of the eight major industry categories experienced employment increases over March levels, while one category remained the same.

The largest increase was noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry, which was up 1,700 jobs. This was centered mainly in the retail trade sector, which was up by 1,400 jobs. This is due to seasonality and occurs each year as employers, especially in eating and drinking establishments, hire additional workers in preparation for increased tourism-related business.

The construction industry, following its typical pattern of increasing activity as the springtime temperatures rise, also saw a substantial increase. The employment level of 8,200 was an increase of 800 jobs over the March level.

The manufacturing industry experienced a gain of 300 jobs over the month. The mining and finance/insurance/real estate industries both experienced employment increases of 100. The services industry employment remained stable from month-ago levels, at 59,000.

The South Dakota unemployment rate dropped to 4.1 percent in April from its March rate of 5.2. This was also a decline from the year-ago rate of 4.9 percent. In April, approximately 334,100 people were working in South Dakota. This is an increase of 12,200 workers from the March level and 7,300 from a year ago. The number of unemployed fell to 14,300. This was down 3,300 from last month and 2,600 from one year ago.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	April 1986 (1)				April 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,317,000	108,201,000	8,115,000	7.0	114,325,000	106,175,000	8,150,000	7.1
South Dakota	348,400	334,100	14,300	4.1	343,700	326,800	16,900	4.9
Sioux Falls MSA	68,457	65,960	2,497	3.6	67,036	64,101	2,935	4.4
Rapid City MSA	37,598	36,091	1,507	4.0	37,059	35,301	1,758	4.7
Aurora	1,512	1,467	45	3.0	1,470	1,409	61	4.1
Beadle	9,612	9,302	310	3.2	9,270	8,868	402	4.3
Bennett	1,759	1,672	87	4.9	1,459	1,418	41	2.8
Bon Homme	3,624	3,516	108	3.0	3,532	3,368	164	4.6
Brookings	13,585	12,912	673	5.0	13,392	12,688	704	5.3
Brown	19,819	18,965	854	4.3	19,553	18,511	1,042	5.3
Brule	2,809	2,694	115	4.1	2,765	2,623	142	5.1
Buffalo	412	363	49	11.9	472	383	89	18.9
Butte	3,555	3,365	190	5.3	3,656	3,514	142	3.9
Campbell	1,074	1,043	31	2.9	1,090	1,074	16	1.5
Charles Mix	4,505	4,259	246	5.5	4,118	3,944	174	4.2
Clark	1,967	1,911	56	2.8	1,898	1,843	55	2.9
Clay	6,841	6,585	256	3.7	6,539	6,233	306	4.7
Codington	11,280	10,750	530	4.7	11,253	10,541	712	6.3
Corson	1,632	1,569	63	3.9	1,630	1,533	97	6.0
Custer	3,288	3,182	106	3.2	3,224	3,068	156	4.8
Davison	8,585	8,372	213	2.5	8,611	8,321	290	3.4
Day	3,447	3,275	172	5.0	3,538	3,315	223	6.3
Deuel	2,308	2,095	213	9.2	2,259	2,095	164	7.3
Dewey	2,118	2,019	99	4.7	2,139	1,944	195	9.1
Douglas	1,726	1,681	45	2.6	1,705	1,648	57	3.3
Edmunds	2,432	2,368	64	2.6	2,389	2,290	99	4.1
Fall River	3,797	3,645	152	4.0	3,671	3,541	130	3.5
Faulk	1,349	1,321	28	2.1	1,290	1,231	59	4.6
Grant	4,402	4,172	230	5.2	4,421	4,111	310	7.0
Gregory	2,499	2,414	85	3.4	2,550	2,465	85	3.3
Haakon	1,242	1,198	44	3.5	1,240	1,206	34	2.7
Hamlin	2,413	2,317	96	4.0	2,387	2,267	120	5.0
Hand	2,190	2,119	71	3.2	2,133	2,096	37	1.7
Hanson	1,530	1,466	64	4.2	1,519	1,444	75	4.9
Harding	737	732	5	0.7	786	778	8	1.0
Hughes	8,685	8,432	253	2.9	8,509	8,043	466	5.5
Hutchinson	4,223	4,120	103	2.4	4,289	4,139	150	3.5
Hyde	971	948	23	2.4	898	872	26	2.9
Jackson	1,767	1,711	56	3.2	1,634	1,551	83	5.1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

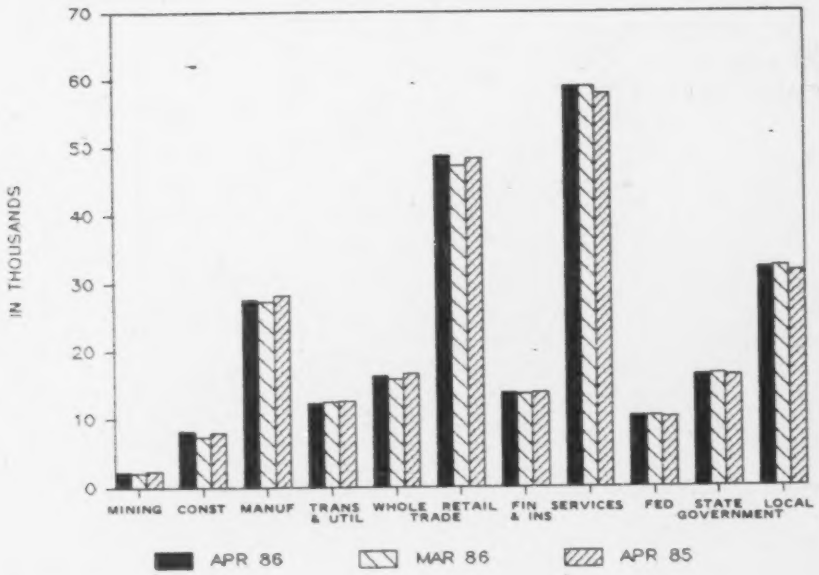
	April 1986 (1)				April 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,232	1,192	40	3.2	1,238	1,214	24	1.9
Jones	678	657	21	3.1	677	647	30	4.4
Kingsbury	3,042	2,934	108	3.6	3,158	2,943	215	6.8
Lake	4,841	4,606	235	4.9	5,091	4,730	361	7.1
Lawrence	9,521	9,038	483	5.1	9,321	8,788	533	5.7
Lincoln	6,744	6,423	321	4.8	6,853	6,488	365	5.3
Lyman	1,501	1,440	61	4.1	1,536	1,453	83	5.4
McCook	2,947	2,719	228	7.7	2,882	2,699	183	6.3
McPherson	1,702	1,645	57	3.3	1,673	1,632	41	2.5
Marshall	2,300	2,194	106	4.6	2,303	2,173	130	5.6
Meade	9,375	9,027	348	3.7	9,199	8,832	367	4.0
Mellette	878	841	37	4.2	823	762	61	7.4
Miner	1,473	1,365	108	7.3	1,404	1,351	53	3.8
Minnehaha	68,457	65,960	2,497	3.6	67,036	64,101	2,935	4.4
Moody	3,287	3,106	181	5.5	3,242	3,096	146	4.5
Pennington	37,598	36,091	1,507	4.0	37,059	35,301	1,758	4.7
Perkins	2,679	2,655	24	0.9	2,605	2,528	77	3.0
Potter	1,551	1,497	54	3.5	1,543	1,482	61	4.0
Roberts	4,750	4,440	310	6.5	4,668	4,329	339	7.3
Sanborn	1,267	1,213	54	4.3	1,229	1,164	65	5.3
Shannon	2,955	2,709	246	8.3	2,799	2,556	243	8.7
Spink	3,850	3,754	96	2.5	3,961	3,726	235	5.9
Stanley	1,373	1,302	71	5.2	1,461	1,388	73	5.0
Sully	856	846	10	1.2	867	857	10	1.2
Todd	2,604	2,395	209	8.0	2,651	2,479	172	6.5
Tripp	3,580	3,460	120	3.4	3,425	3,356	69	2.0
Turner	4,115	3,955	160	3.9	4,170	3,951	219	5.3
Union	4,984	4,660	324	6.5	5,068	4,664	404	8.0
Walworth	3,234	3,116	118	3.6	3,070	2,956	114	3.7
Yankton	10,402	10,050	352	3.4	10,452	9,868	584	5.6
Ziebach	956	923	33	3.5	967	926	41	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

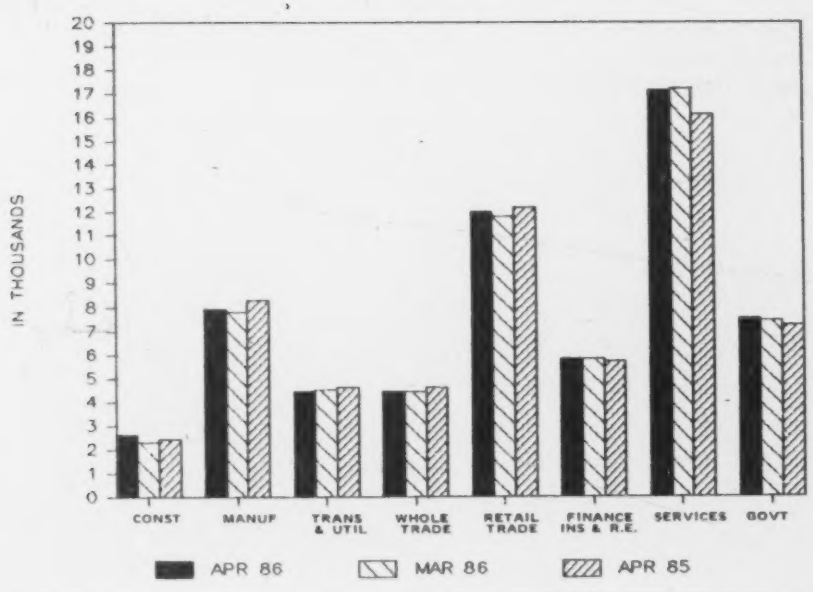
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	247.0	244.5	246.1	1.0	.4
MINING	2.3	2.2	2.4	4.5	-4.2
CONSTRUCTION	8.2	7.4	8.1	10.8	1.2
MANUFACTURING	27.5	27.2	28.2	1.1	-2.5
Durable Goods	14.6	14.4	15.3	1.4	-4.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.7	8.7	9.7	.0	-10.3
Nondurable Goods	12.8	12.9	12.8	-.8	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.5	7.4	.0	1.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.5	12.6	-1.6	-2.4
Transportation	7.3	7.4	7.3	-1.4	.0
Communication	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.9	63.2	65.0	2.7	-.2
Wholesale Trade	16.2	15.9	16.7	1.9	-3.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.4	.0	-4.1
Nondurable Goods	9.1	8.8	9.2	3.4	-1.1
Retail Trade	48.7	47.3	48.3	3.0	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.8	13.7	13.9	.7	-.7
SERVICES	59.0	59.0	57.9	.0	1.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.3	15.1	15.0	1.3	2.0
Medical and Health	22.9	23.0	22.4	-.4	2.2
Educational, Membership & Social	17.5	17.7	17.2	-1.1	1.7
GOVERNMENT	59.1	59.3	58.1	-.3	1.7
Federal	10.4	10.3	10.2	1.0	2.0
State	16.4	16.5	16.2	-.6	1.2
State Education	8.1	8.2	8.0	-1.2	1.3
Local	32.3	32.5	31.7	-.6	1.9
Local Education	19.3	19.5	18.7	-1.0	3.2

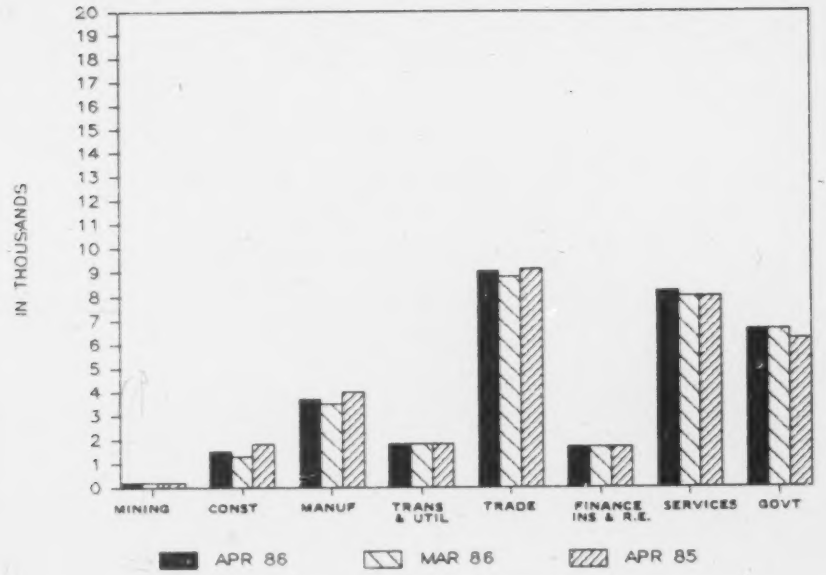
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61.7	61.3	61.2	.7	.8
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.6	2.3	2.4	13.0	8.3
MANUFACTURING	7.9	7.8	8.3	1.3	-4.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.5	4.6	-2.2	-4.3
TRADE	16.4	16.2	16.8	1.2	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.4	4.6	.0	-4.3
Retail Trade	12.0	11.8	12.2	1.7	-1.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.8	5.7	.0	1.8
SERVICES	17.1	17.2	16.1	-.6	6.2
GOVERNMENT	7.5	7.4	7.2	1.4	4.2

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	32.8	32.1	32.7	2.2	.3
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.5	1.3	1.8	15.4	-16.7
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.7	-7.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.8	.0	.0
TRADE	9.0	8.8	9.1	2.3	-1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES	8.2	8.0	8.0	2.5	2.5
GOVERNMENT	6.6	6.6	6.2	.0	6.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7, and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	20,635	20,408	21,479	42.4	42.0	42.2
Durable Goods.....	11,367	11,129	12,071	41.0	41.2	41.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,268	9,279	9,408	44.2	42.9	42.7
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,003	5,892	6,125	47.1	45.1	46.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$322.66	$320.88	$314.39	$7.61	$7.64	$7.45
Durable Goods.....	303.40	305.70	306.29	7.40	7.42	7.31
Nondurable Goods..	347.41	338.48	325.80	7.86	7.89	7.63
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$374.45	$356.74	$345.68	$7.95	$7.91	$7.45

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	326.0	327.5	318.8	-.5	2.3
Food & Beverages....	307.8	307.7	301.6	.0	2.1
Housing.....	357.0	356.5	344.7	.1	3.6
Apparel.....	206.3	204.1	205.3	1.1	.5
Transportation.....	309.6	319.2	316.7	-3.0	-2.2
Medical Care.....	425.8	422.3	396.5	.8	7.4
Entertainment.....	271.9	272.0	262.2	.0	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
Sex, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Male	2,351	3,403	2,269
Female	1,104	1,218	1,347
Race, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
White	3,186	4,309	3,361
Nonwhite	269	312	255
Age, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Under 45	2,663	3,644	2,821
Over 45	792	977	795
[2] Industry, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Mining	83	126	91
Construction	831	1,420	725
Manufacturing	918	1,130	1,134
Transportation & Public Utilities	129	152	141
Trade	762	910	725
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	67	99
Services	537	579	577
Government	142	237	124
[2] Occupation, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Professional & Managerial	327	324	330
Clerical and Sales	501	522	553
Services	370	492	350
Processing	86	122	116
Machine Trade	146	209	148
Benchwork	513	598	742
Structural Work	1,039	1,708	872
Other	473	646	505
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
1-2 Weeks	425	467	402
3-4 Weeks	296	397	342
5-14 Weeks	1,441	2,202	1,693
15 Weeks & Over	1,293	1,555	1,179

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,280	2,361	1,808	-3.4	26.1
B. Weeks Claimed.....	19,103	19,760	15,258	-3.3	25.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	1,460,081	1,814,155	1,271,507	-19.5	14.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	32,332,400	29,467,800	27,600,100	9.7	17.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	5,958	5,859	5,540	1.7	7.5
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	3,973	2,827	2,871	40.5	38.4
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	5,263	3,856	3,936	36.5	33.7

	April 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$121,762

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	April 1986 People	April 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	31	$5,292
J. Partial Employment.....	97	$9,791

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

The voting age population in South Dakota will be 509,000 on November 1, 1986, according to the Census Bureau. This is an increase of 5,000 persons over the November 1, 1984, estimate. Census figures show that the voting age population in April, 1980 was 485,000. This is an increase of 24,000 people in the voting age population from 1980 to 1986, which is a 4.9 percent change.

South Dakota follows national trends of voter turnout. Turnout is generally down in non-presidential election years and up in presidential election years. According to Census Bureau figures, 47.8 percent of the U.S. voting age population cast votes in the 1984 presidential election, while only 37.7 percent voted in the congressional election in 1982.

In South Dakota, 67.3 and 63.0 percent of all voters participated in the 1980 and 1984 presidential elections respectively. Only 53.2 percent of all voters cast votes in the 1978 congressional election and 55.8 percent voted in the 1982 House and Senate race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, April, 1986. CB86-65.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA